

## "ALL TIRED OUT."

Revelation For Women Who Are Weak, Nervous, Discouraged.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Alleviates Headache, Strength and Vigor.

There is no person who deserves pity like the woman who, with all her work to do, suffers from ill health, female weakness and nervous prostration. She feels weak, tired and discouraged, her nerves are weak and unstrung, she suffers tortures with headache, insomnia, menstrual discharges, does not eat or sleep well and wastes mornings as tired as when she goes to sleep. She feels like crying without cause and is, in fact, discouraged and altogether miserable. Such sufferers can be



easily cured by using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is the greatest restorative and health-giver womanhood has ever known. Especially should it be used now, in the spring, when a spring medicine is necessary for everybody.

Mrs. S. Taylor, residing at 251 West Seventh St., New York City, writes: "I was sick for years with female weakness, general debility, nervousness, sleeplessness, coldness of feet and limbs and suppression of the menses. I was unable to attend to my household duties, and in fact, was good for nothing. I began to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I commenced at once to



get better and in a short time was entirely cured of every one of my troubles. My female weakness was perfectly cured and my menses returned. My nervousness, sleeplessness, coldness and other troubles all left me and my health was perfect. Today I am a different woman, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is a wonderful medicine. I strongly advise every woman to use it. Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills are the perfect pills for biliousness and constipation. Dr. Greene, 25 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

## En Route!

Just Received at  
**FAIRFAX BROS.,**

- 1 Car load the celebrated Waukegan Barbed Wire.
- 2 Car loads Wire Nails.
- 1 Car load Syracuse Chilled Plows.
- 1 Car load "Austin's" Sporting and Blasting Powder.
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Having the largest stock of Hardware in Roanoke, and all bought for spot cash, makes us the acknowledged headquarters in our line. Give us a call.

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FOR A  
**New Home Sewing Machine**

That Cannot be put in Good Order at the New Home Office, 309 Henry Street, ROANOKE, VA.

Where will be found the fine DROP CABINET admired by so many people for beauty and convenience; also a variety of the different machines made by this company, which, if examined by those who wish to buy, side by side with other makes of machines, can readily see they deserve all the praise they have merited in finish, durability, light-running and perfect work.

**W. H. STRICKLER,**  
309 HENRY STREET, ROANOKE, VA.

**DANGERS OF THE GRIP.**  
The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by H. C. Barnes, "He Puts up Prescriptions."

If you once use it you will never again be without it. Pond's Extract is nature's own remedy for aches and pains.

## HARVEST OF HAIR.

HOW THE COUPEURS GATHERED IT FROM THE HEADS OF THE POOR.

Wives Employed to Get a Woman to Part With Her "Chief Glory"—There Was Always a Sure Market, For False Hair Was Worn by All Fashionable Ladies.

History records the fact that in 1682, in England, long, flaxen hair was purchased from the head at 10 shillings an ounce, while other fine hair fetched from 5 to 7 shillings for the same quantity, and within the present century the heads of whole families in Devonshire were let out by the year at so much per poll, a perwig maker of Exeter going round at certain periods to cut the locks, afterward oiling the skull of each bereft person. That the use of false hair as an aid to feminine beauty was not unknown to the ancients is well proved. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, long before the dawn of the Christian era, resorted to the wearing of tresses obtained from other persons' heads. They even went so far as to paint bald heads so as to represent them as covered with short hair, also marble caps so painted were worn. A valuable merchandise in the blond hair of German women is mentioned in ancient Roman history.

A question that has doubtless often presented itself is, Where did all this hair come from? This question I will endeavor to answer. With the coming of spring in the midlands and west of France appeared what may fitly be termed a singular class of nomadic individuals, armed with long, iron tipped staves and bearing heavy packs of merchandise upon their backs. At first glance one would have taken them to be ordinary hawkers, yet merchandise was but an accessory to their strange industry. They were the coupeurs, the reapers of a harvest.

Armed with long, keen shears, they went their way seeking the tresses of willing victims dwelling in outlying hamlets and villages of peasant France, and a laborious business it was. From "dewy morn" until the shadows of night gathered thickly they did their 10 or 15 miles a day—often fruitlessly and with empty stomachs, their only bed the wayside. In Auvergne these seekers after hair were known as chimeurs. The Bretons called them margoulin. These terms have not fit English parallels.

These curious journeymen exerted every effort to gain their ends—a good head of hair—the former preferring the local fairs as a workroom, the latter choosing to visit the dwellings of their possible clients. In summer the Brittany margoulin was often seen going through the streets, carrying his long staff, from which hung twists of hair, while he cried in doleful tones the well known "Piau, piau!" at the sound of which the cottagers, with an itching desire to possess some of his gowgaws, attracted the wanderer's attention. He was only too pleased to dazzle their eyes with his many colored wares, and the bargaining was not slow to begin. While the woman fingered his goods the margoulin weighed her tresses with his hand, a proceeding at which he was adept through long practice. The bargain ended, the woman yielded her abundant locks in return for a few yards of cotton stuff or a gay petticoat, to which, thanks to the progress of civilization, the coupeur had to add a small sum of money. Sometimes the transaction was not completed without much discussion on both sides. Very often the coupeur had to return to the charge owing to female indecision, and he was more than happy when sure that a tardy remorse would not rob him of half his coveted trophy.

Until the authorities intervened, cutting was conducted in public as an amusement for onlookers, it being considered highly entertaining to hear 10 or 12 rival coupeurs eulogizing their wares, each protesting his to be far superior to his fellow's. The prohibition of this custom drove the hair harvesters to erect tents, rent for the day unoccupied shops, cellars, stables or any corner they could find wherein to establish themselves. Sticks were then stuck up, from them being suspended petticoats as a lure, as an indication of what could be had in exchange for tresses; to the petticoats were attached twists of hair as trademarks. The ruse succeeded, peasants halted, casting envious glances at the multicolored garments. They were handled and even tried on, thus affording an opportunity to the coupeurs to flatter their fair customers—who did not long rest—and victory rewarded the cute buyers. In Auvergne—where the coupeurs were most numerous—the greatest harvest was reaped on St. John's day. The gathering extended from April to September, during which month the butchers, bakers, locksmiths, etc., forsook their ordinary avocations for that of the coupeur, returning to their legitimate trades with the coming of the dead season. The hair of different countries was distinguished by certain qualities. For instance, that of Auvergne was the coarsest; the finest and most flaxen from Belgium; the blackest and longest from Italy, while that procured in Brittany was the most beautiful, though least well cared for.—Hearth and Home.

A College Note.



CHARLIE AT THE GAME WITH HIS "TUTOR."

## SWINDLING PHYSICIANS.

Clever Bank Games That Are Worked on the Profession.

A correspondent writes: "The following trick is new, I think, and I therefore inform you concerning it, if you choose to give it publicity:

"Act 1.—A man introduces himself at my office as Dr. E. L. Adams of Stroudsburg, Pa., talks (and talks learnedly about the throat) of sending a patient of his, a Mr. Henry Sawyer, in consultation. He then speaks of desiring to buy a spray apparatus; asks me of whom I recommend B. As the 'doctor' is leaving he asks incidentally for one of my cards. It is given.

"Act 2.—He afterward writes on my card a line of introduction to B; presents it, saying he was sent by me, giving details. He orders the apparatus and desires it sent to Dr. Adams, street (who promptly replies by telephone, saying he knows nothing about it); presents a check made payable to his order, indorsed by him, in payment for the spray and receives a balance in cash (in this instance \$10, I believe).

"Act 3.—Check returned; no good. B. writes to Stroudsburg. No Dr. E. L. Adams and no Mr. Sawyer reside there or are known to the postmaster. I, of course, have never seen the Mr. Sawyer.

"Act 4.—The bogus and plausible representative of the medical profession has the money. The trick is, of course, capable of various modifications."

An old trick is being worked upon the members of the medical profession with success in several instances. A man calls at the doctor's office at a time he knows he is away. Asking for the doctor and learning he is out, the man is, oh, so sorry, but maybe the good doctor's wife would answer. The doctor's helpmate is summoned and is informed that the visitor is a patient of the doctor and lives (in one instance) in Newark, N. J. He is anxious to settle a bill of \$29 and asks the wife to give a receipt for that sum. The good wife, overcome both by the vision of a \$20 bill being settled and also by the flattering remarks of the pleasant mannered fellow, gives the receipt. In exchange he presents a certified check for \$25, gets the \$5 in change, and—well, in due time the poor doctor jots down in his account book, on the credit side, "For experience, \$5."—Medical Record.

## SKATING IN OLD DAYS.

How the Sport Became Popular in New York City.

While skating is now one of the most popular sports of the winter season it is only comparatively a few years since it has become so in this city. When the Central park was being constructed in 1860 and the small artificial lake at Fifty-ninth street was nearly completed, the park commissioners announced that it would be thrown open for the use of skaters. A few men took advantage of the invitation, but women could not be induced to go on the ice. The skates then in use were of the most antique pattern, some of the runners extending a long way in front of the foot, ending in a ringlike curl. In a crowd these skates were quite dangerous, and the first year skating was anything except popular.

During the next winter the larger lake at the upper end of the mall was in such condition that it could be used for skating. Here there was more room for the sport, but still the women could not be induced to venture on the ice. A number of gentlemen determined to overcome this prejudice and organized the New York Skating club, having a regulation patterned skate, almost even with the sole of the boot, which was laced up tight to the ankle, while the objectionable strap was done away with, the runner being fixed to the sole while in use by a ball and socket and held firmly with a clamp. These became popular that winter with the men, and a lighter kind was made for women. The prejudice, however, still existed among the latter, until the club invited a lady, who was a fine skater, from Portland, Me., to visit the Central park and skate with the club. This lady wore a pretty and appropriate dress, similar to that worn in winter by women skaters in Europe, and she created such a sensation by her artistic skating as to attract much notice. The result was that before the season ended several young ladies were induced by the club to venture on the ice, and the season of 1862-3 found many, with pretty costumes, enjoying the sport.

A series of carnivals were arranged by the club during the following season, and skating in the evening became one of the fashionable winter amusements.—New York Mail and Express.

## Her Old Slave Aided Her.

Two members from Mississippi were swapping stories during the intervals between refreshments, when in an accidental way the name of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce was mentioned. "That reminds me," said one, "of a story told me a long time ago by a barkeeper at the Ebbitt. I was in there one day when Bruce came in, went into one of the side rooms, and, having been served, walked out without saying anything to any one.

"You don't draw the color line here, John," I remarked to the barkeeper.

"Not on that man, sir, I don't," was the reply. "I have had a pretty good opinion of him since a little thing that happened soon after he first came here.

"Bruce was in his seat at the capitol one day, when a card was brought to him. He read it and at once went out to the waiting room. There he met the woman who owned him when he was a slave. With her was her daughter. Both were in tears. She had lost all of her property during the war and was absolutely penniless. The negro once her slave was the only man she knew in Washington. She appealed to him. Bruce listened to her story. He got his hat and went outside with her. His carriage, drawn by a handsome pair of bays, was waiting there. He called the carriage, assisted the mother and daughter to enter it with as much deference as he could possibly have shown them

## BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

## Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

## BABY HUMORS

Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA SOAP.

In the old plantation days, closed the door and told the coachman to drive to the treasury. Then he called a public cab and followed. The three entered the treasury together, and before Bruce came out he had placed in the hands of the woman he had once called "missus" an appointment to a good clerkship in the treasury department.

## ANCIENT WATER HEATERS.

People Two Thousand Years Ago Had Some Practical Conveniences.

In two of the museums of old Roman antiquities at Naples there are several water heaters, which indicate that the principle of the water tube, the crowning feature of modern boilers, was fully understood and appreciated some 2,000 years ago. Mr. W. T. Bonner of Cincinnati has been investigating these heaters and found them to be as interesting as they are beautiful. One of them consists of an outer shell 12 inches in diameter and nearly 17 inches high, surmounted by a somewhat hemispherical shaped top. Inside this shell is an internal cylinder, also having a hemispherical top, which is 10 inches in diameter and 12 inches high. The two shells are connected at the bottom by a rim, like the mud ring of a locomotive firebox, and the space between them was filled with water. The grate was formed of seven tubes made from sheet bronze, rolled and soldered or brazed. These tubes open at both ends into the bottom of the space between the shells, thus forming a water tube grate for the fuel to rest upon.

Charcoal was probably used with this heater and was placed on the grate through an opening 4.8 inches high and 4 inches wide, closed by a beautifully decorated door. The gases from the fire escaped into the outer air through three small openings formed by tubes crossing from the inner to the outer shell about 5.6 inches above the grate. The whole apparatus was raised about 12 inches on a tripod so as to allow air to reach the fuel. In another boiler of somewhat the same type the outer shell has the form of an urn, while the inner shell rises from a water tube grate to an opening in the side. It is 12 inches in diameter at the widest part, 17.6 inches high and supported on a tripod about 4 inches high. Its general shape is much like that of the silver censer-pitchers known as the Paul Revolver patterns, although, of course, it is much larger and has a top closed by a lid. It has been suggested that these utensils may have served at some time to heat wine as well as water, which suggestion appears reasonable, as many historians state that the Pompeians made great use of hot drinks. It may be that they were found in one of the terrapoli or cafes, of which there were several in Pompeii.—Boston Transcript.

## The Saw.

Pliny says that the saw was first invented by Dadahus, but, according to Apollodorus, it was the invention of Talus, who used the jawbone of a crocodile to cut through a piece of wood and then made an iron instrument in imitation of it. The saw is represented on the monuments of Egypt from 2500 to 2000 B. C. As early as A. D. 1322 sawmills driven by water power were in operation at Augsburg, and it is believed, before this they were in operation in Paris, driven by the current of the Seine. The first sawmill erected in the Norway pineries was in 1530. Sawmills were numerous in Italy in the sixteenth century. They were not introduced into England until 1663, when a native of Holland built one, but was compelled to abandon it by the opposition of the populace, carpenters and other artisans, who saw no good in such a new fangled contrivance.

## Neatly Stated.

Rather a neat way of stating an awkward fact was adopted by a recent applicant for a pension. The applicant had been wounded while his regiment was in retreat, but he did not say it that way. "I received my wound," he said, "while marching rapidly in front of the enemy."

## A Plain Case.

George—Is it true that your cousin is in love with Jack Fitzbooby?  
Fred—You can judge for yourself. She cuts her dinner before she opens his letters.—Roxbury Gazette.

## The Stock's Visits In Holland.

It is customary in Holland to announce the birth of a boy baby by hanging a red pincushion outside the door. If the baby is a girl, the pincushion is white.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Kind Comments.

"Chollie seems to have something on his mind," said the dear girl.  
"Yes," said the other dear girl.  
"Chollie's mind seems to be completely hidden."—Indianapolis Journal.

## These Offerings

Are But Little What We'll Do to Make Sales Great.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE  
"THE BAZAAR,"

34 Salem Avenue,  
TO GET YOUR FULL MONEY'S WORTH.

## READY-TO-WEAR SKIRTS

- No. 1—Black Figured Alpaca.....\$1.49
- No. 2—Black Figured Alpaca.....\$1.98
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New styles and better qualities arriving daily.

Come and See These.

## Corset Covers

- No. 11—Plain.....10c
- No. 27—Embroidered Neck.....19c
- No. 35—Embroidered Neck and Sleeves.....33c
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- No. 95—Cambric, with Embroidered Yoke and Sleeves.....50c
- No. 86—Cambric, with Embroidered Yoke and Sleeves.....60c

R. & G. W. B. P. N. Corsets!

Ready-to-Wear Wrappers.

We will have on sale this week One Hundred Wrappers at 59c. Better ones always on hand.

## DRAWERS

- No. 31—Tucked.....25c
- No. 42—Tucked and Embroidered.....35c
- No. 93—Cambric, Deep Ruffles.....39c
- No. 74—Cambric, Tucked Embroidered and Deep Ruffles.....50c
- No. 85—Cambric, Tucked Embroidered and Deep Ruffles.....75c

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Call and examine our large and complete line of 15¢ wall paper designs.

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Respectfully,  
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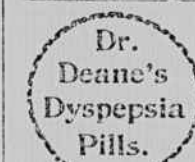
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Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills.

him up as a chronic dyspeptic, with only a short time to live.

Result of this change—a hearty, healthy, useful life, an enormous practice, and a demand for his pills greater than for all others combined wherever known. For sale at all druggists. Send for a free sample. White wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, N. Y.

## SKIRTS

- No. 31—Tucked.....49c
- No. 43—Tucked, Embroidered and Ruffled.....69c
- No. 53—Embroidered and Ruffled.....89c
- No. 74—Cambric, Tucked and Ruffled.....98c
- No. 85—Muslin, Lace Insertion and Lace Frill.....98c
- No. 96—Muslin, Lace Insertion and Lace Frill.....\$1.39
- No. 87—Muslin, with two wide Embroidery Ruffles.....\$1.39

## GOWNS

- No. 31—Ruffled Front and Cuffs.....39c
- No. 42—Embroidered Yoke and Ruffles.....50c
- No. 63—Embroidered and Ruffled Yoke.....59c
- No. 94—Embroidered Yoke, Collar and Cuffs.....69c
- No. 85—Embroidered Yoke and Cuffs—Sailor Collar.....75c
- No. 76—Embroidered Yoke and Cuffs—Sailor Collar.....89c
- No. 87—Embroidered Yoke and Cuffs—Sailor Collar.....98c
- No. 18—Embroidered Yoke and Cuffs—Sailor Collar.....\$1.19

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Bleached Sheetting,  
36 Inches.  
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## N. &amp; W. Norfolk and Western

Schedule in Effect

November 8, 1896.

## WESTBOUND LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY

5:45 a. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Bristol, intermediate stations and the South and West. Pullman sleepers to New Orleans and Memphis. Connects at Radford for Bluefield and Pocahontas.

4:25 p. m., the Chicago Express for Radford, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenova, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbus and Chicago. Pullman Buffet Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus. Also for Pulaski, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and intermediate points.

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From Norfolk 5:30 a. m.; 4:15 p. m.  
From Hagerstown 5:30 a. m.; 4:10 p. m.  
From Winston 1:15 p. m.  
From Bristol and the West 1:35 p. m.; 11:10 p. m.

## NORTH AND EASTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY

1:50 p. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk.

1:45 p. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York.

11:30 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleepers Roanoke to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

11:25 p. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleepers to Washington via Shenandoah Junction and Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Durham Division—Leave Lynchburg (Union station) daily 4:00 p. m. for South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations.

Winston-Salem Division—Leave Roanoke (Union station) daily 2:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday (Campbell street station) for Rocky Mount, Martinsville, Winston-Salem and intermediate stations.

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